

SUGAR and PLANTATION NEWS

SUGAR PRICES TO BE HIGHER AFTER WARFARE IS ENDED

Russian Editor, Recently Here, Makes Interesting Forecast On World Market

SLAVS WILL USE MORE WITH VODKA STOPPED

Abstinence From Liquor Increases Demand For Sweets and Slavs in Past Used Little

Vladimir Krymoff, the well known Russian journalist and publisher, who recently visited Honolulu, outlines some ideas on the future condition of the world's sugar market, which may be of interest to some of your readers.

Mr. Krymoff, in a letter to The Advertiser under date of August 7, that after the war the price of sugar will be higher and not lower than the average it has maintained during the war. He pointed out to me several reasons why he held this opinion, but the most interesting one and one on which he is well qualified to judge refers to his own country.

He pointed out that the population of Russia is about twice that of the United States, and that the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States is 86 pounds annually and in Russia 16 pounds. It is a well established physiological fact that people who abstain from alcoholic consumption use comparatively large quantities of sugar. The prohibition of drinking in Russia has already been followed by the consequent increase in the demand for sugar, and Mr. Krymoff stated that at the present time the demand is so great that even in the most favored districts it is impossible to even partially supply it.

Although Russia has been an exporter of sugar in the past, he is convinced from his own observations and from talks with European sugar experts that after the war that country will become permanently an importer of sugar on a very large scale. He thinks that the physique of the Russian people is such that, deprived of alcohol, he will become the largest individual consumer of sugar in the world. If the Russian per capita consumption should equal that of the United States this would necessitate the production of seven million tons more sugar annually after the war than was produced in the world during the year preceding the war.

While an increase in per capita consumption from 16 pounds to 86 pounds may seem improbable, when we consider that the per capita consumption in Australia and New Zealand is 130 pounds per year we must concede that a land that can get rid of King Alcohol or a Czar almost overnight holds other radical possibilities.

SUGAR SHIPPERS FEEL NO ANXIETY

Report of Manoa's Change of Route Not Expected To Interfere With Crop Moving

Little alarm is expressed by sugar shippers at the report that the Matson line Manoa will go on to Manila on her next trip. They expect that the company will make the arrangements for the moving of the sugar before the season ends and that it knows what it is doing in making this arrangement.

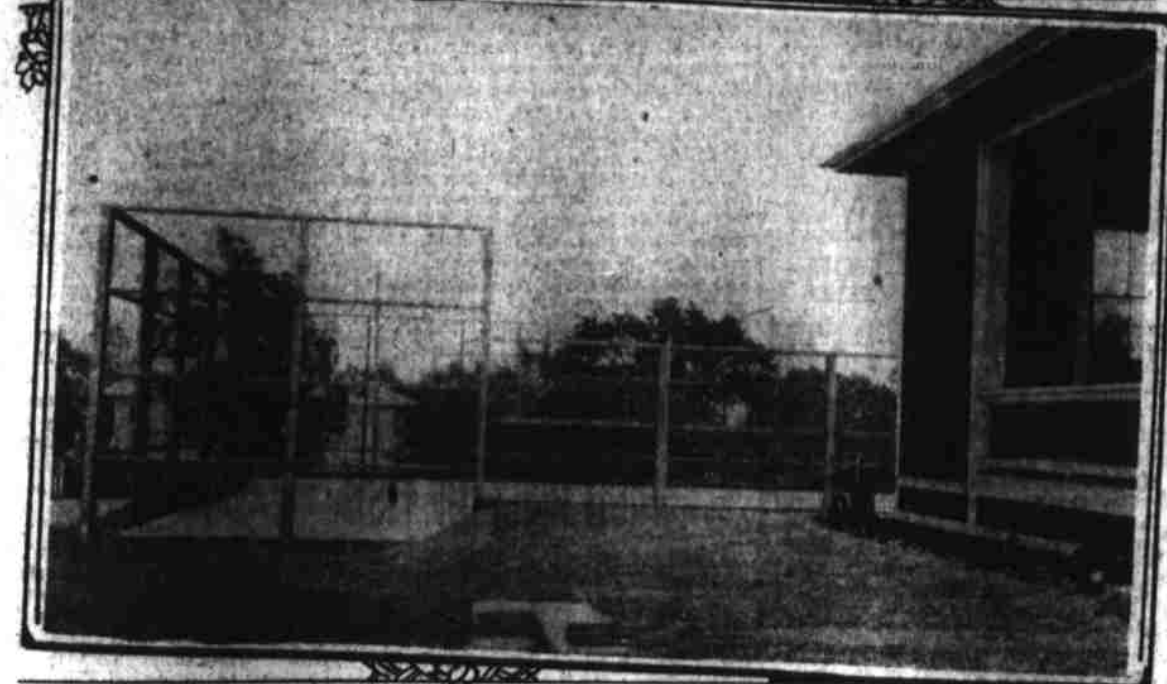
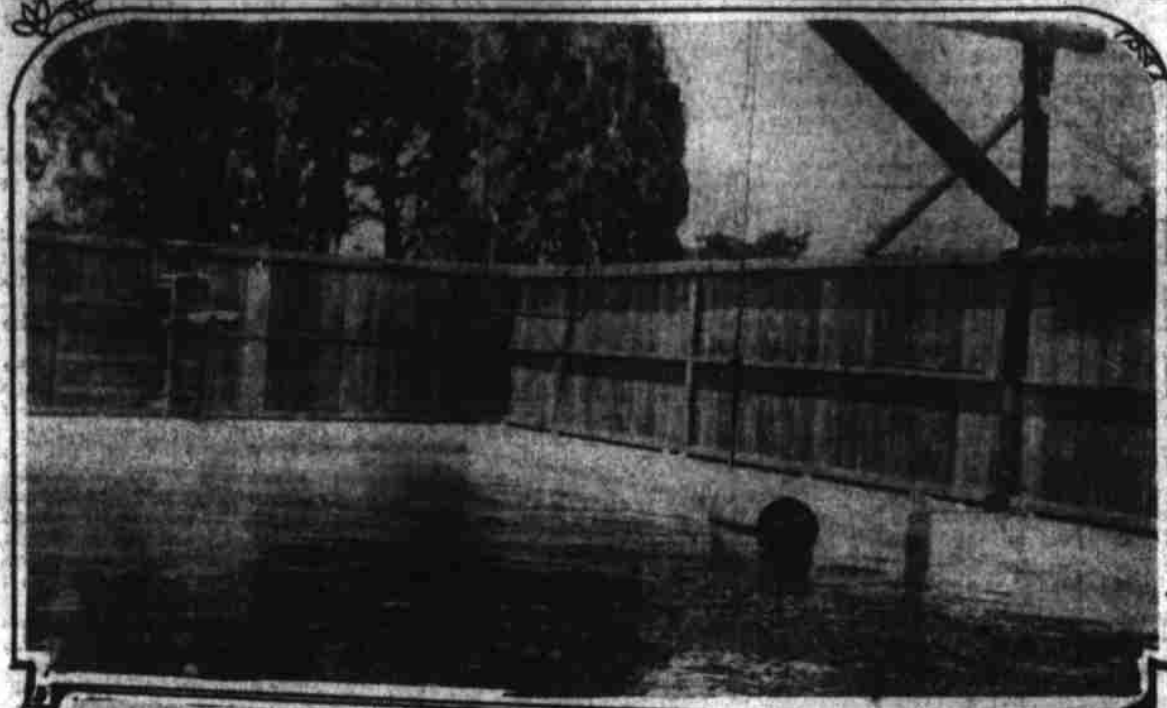
It was pointed out yesterday that the Matson line has the contract for carrying the sugar of the plantations here to Crockett between now and October 31 and would undoubtedly keep in position to carry out the terms of the contract. It has still about 51,000 tons of Sugar Factors crops to be shipped at Crockett before the contract is completed.

Sugar shipments from the Islands to August 1 were 395,459 tons for the Sugar Factors and 82,432 for the outside shippers. This left 132,871 of Sugar Factors crops to be shipped and 32,268 for the outside shippers, or about twenty-six per cent of the crop.

SEED SHORTAGE IN ITALY

Italy's yield of sugar beets in 1917 was 1,485,927 tons, according to figures compiled by the Statistica Agraria. This is 152,852 tons less than the yield in 1915, and 376,533 tons less than the average crop for the past seven years. The smallness of the crop is explained as due in a measure to the shortage in seed. Before the war a nearly all the beet seed used in Italy came from Austria and Germany. Experiments with Italian-grown seed are now being made at the laboratory at Padua, and the government is reported to have arranged with the Russian government for the importation of a supply of Russian seed for use in sowing the coming crop.

VIEWS of the club house, tennis court and swimming pool provided and maintained by Hawaii Mill and Plantation Company for its employees. The club house has a large dance floor, bowling alley, billiard tables, piano, reading room, dining room and kitchen. Provision of means for recreation for employees finds a big place in the activities of all plantations in the Islands. While the Hawaii club house, and grounds, is one of the newest and finest provided by any plantation, it is but typical of the many similar centers for recreation found throughout the Islands.



DROUGHT INJURES CROPS Loss Half On Some Plantations

Parts of the islands of Hawaii and Maui continue to suffer severely for lack of rain. On the Big Island, in some districts, conditions are admitted to be very serious, and on Maui, though not so bad, considerable damage and loss appears to have been occasioned by the protracted dry spell. Maui is naturally less affected than Hawaii because the plantations there generally use irrigation more extensively.

Sugar growers who have recently returned from Hawaii tell of a situation that seriously threatens the 1918 and 1919 crops on a number of the plantations. On some of them it is said that present indications are for not more than half a crop next season, while the young 1919 cane is even more seriously damaged.

On arts of Maui it is said that the cane in the fields is yellow and in bad shape and that the estimates for next year's crops will have to be reduced.

Weather conditions as reported last week on the Big Island, where the drought is most severe, were as follows: At Kohala Mill it was very dry. Rainfall for the week was 0.29 of an inch and for four weeks 1.39. The average monthly rainfall there is four and a half inches. Honohina reports that rain is badly needed. In the upper regions around Honohina there were light showers which did not extend to the lower lands. At Laupahoehoe it is reported that grinding was stopped for lack of water to run the cane down the flumes. Light, scattered showers were reported in the Kohala districts, but not

being estimated that the importation of this amount, in conjunction with the application of the recent decree authorizing seizure of the stocks held in warehouses here, would be sufficient to bring down the wholesale price of refined to 8 1/2 cents a pound.

This feature of the bill was at first rejected by the senate, but upon reconsideration, in view of the increasing seriousness of the situation, the desired authority has not only been granted, but the amount to be imported under suspension of duties has been increased to 50,000 tons.

The government makes known that it has already negotiated for the purchase of 20,000 tons from Brazilian producers, and of 2,000 tons in Peru, and is seeking to arrange for the purchase of the remaining 28,000 tons in the United States.

At Kahnapali there had been only a trace of rain in four weeks, at Wailuku 0.34 of an inch, and at the Hailu experiment station 2.31 inches.

ARGENTINE TAKES DUTY OFF OF SUGAR

BUENOS AIRES, July 13.—The Argentine Congress has passed the law authorizing the executive to purchase sugar abroad and import it free of duty, as a means of relieving the serious shortage caused by the failure of the Argentine crop and reducing the present excessively high prices.

As submitted to congress the law proposed to admit 40,000 tons free, it

RAW SUGAR PRICES CONTINUE TO RISE

Sugar prices continue to rise. Tuesday quotations received from San Francisco were 7.52 cents for 96 degree test and granulated at 8.45 cents. No new records are established by these figures as in 1889 prices were still higher and immediately previous to that year prices ranged still higher. This is more than two cents a pound over the average price for raws for the present season. Should it last through October, it will have a tendency to materially swell profits for the year.

Record and Forecast of Hawaiian Sugar Crops As of Uneven Dates To Aug. 1, 1917

The Hawaiian sugar plantation fiscal year is from October 1 to September 30. Forty-four plantations in the Hawaiian Islands have mills. In addition there are seven independent cane planters whose cane is ground on shares, who do business on such a large scale that their share of sugar is listed separately. Pacific Sugar Mill's tonnage shipped is included in the figures for Honolulu. Honolulu Plantation's tonnage is refined sugar. Plantations without mills are indicated in this table by an asterisk (*). Statistics are of tons of 2000 pounds.

PLANTATION.	Crop 1916 Tons of Sugar Shipped.	Crop 1917 Estimate as of June 1, 1917.	Crop 1917 Tons Sugar Shipped to Aug. 1, 1917
HAWAII—			
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	21,564	30,000	20,367
Waikiki Mill Co.	12,707	15,000	9,597
Hilo Sugar Co.	10,450	15,500	11,770
Hawaii Mill Co., Ltd.	1,801	3,500	2,756
Coconut Sugar Co.	18,681	20,000	15,644
Pineapple Sugar Co.	9,357	10,500	8,223
Honolulu Sugar Co.	6,531	9,500	5,675
Kahala Plantation Co.	15,951	19,000	15,069
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	10,125	14,500	10,790
Kaunakakai Sugar Co., Ltd.	4,995	6,500	4,517
Kukui Plantation Co.	3,196	4,000	3,225
Hunakani Mill Co.	7,631	11,000	7,521
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	7,859	10,200	8,192
Honolulu Sugar Co.	7,203	8,700	14,148
Pacific Sugar Mill	8,556	7,400	
Niuli Mill and Plantation	2,110	2,000	1,672
Halewa Plantation	1,705	2,550	1,582
Kohala Sugar Co.	4,148	6,200	4,370
Union Mill Co.	2,131	3,000	1,886
Hawi Mill and Plantation	6,229	8,400	5,333
Pineapple Plantation	963	1,000	625
Kona Development Co., Ltd.	144	5,000	3,665
Waipahoehoe Plantation Co.	9,170	7,000	3,496
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	14,000	15,000	5,482
Total	190,817	234,450	165,611
MAUI—			
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	22,304	33,000	22,755
Olowalu Co.	1,850	2,000	1,673
Waikiki Sugar Co.	14,551	15,500	12,826
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	58,815	63,812	47,466
Maui Agricultural Co.	33,649	36,500	26,561
Koala Plantation Co., Ltd.	6,721	6,400	6,210
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	840	2,500	1,346
Total	148,890	149,712	119,837
OAHU—			
Honolulu Plantation Co.	20,586	19,000	14,425
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	33,555	35,000	29,787
Ewa Plantation Co.	31,752	33,500	24,408
Apoaka Sugar Co., Ltd.	793	900	876
Waianae Co.	4,626	5,000	2,741
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.	30,926	30,400	25,585
Kahuku Plantation Co.	4,721	5,500	6,604
Maie Plantation	1,541	1,200	1,192
Koolau Agricultural Co., Ltd.	971	520	566
Waianae Sugar Co.	5,142	4,700	2,780
Total	184,646	137,720	109,914
KAUAI—			
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd.	18,877	21,250	14,588
Grove Farm Plantation	4,758	3,750	4,489
Rioles Sugar Company, The	7,939	9,500	7,959
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	15,840	15,500	11,860
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	23,101	22,000	17,216
Guy & Robinson	4,950	4,500	4,163
Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The	1,480	1,900	1,940
Kukui Sugar Co., Ltd.	10,087	16,500	15,480
Estate V. Kaunda	902	900	715
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co.	5,216	6,000	4,456
Maee Sugar Co.	9,087	12,500	10,551
Total	107,928	115,300	83,529
HAWAII	190,817	234,450	165,611
MAUI	148,890	149,712	119,837
OAHU	184,646	137,720	109,914
KAUAI	107,928	115,300	83,529
Totals	582,281	637,182	467,891

GOOD RAINS HELP LOUISIANA CROP

Only One Parish Now Suffers Badly From Drought and Some Recoveries Are Remarkable

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—The rains in the sugar belt were not so heavy nor so frequent this week as they were in the last few weeks. West Baton Rouge still occupies the unenviable position of being the only very dry spot in the entire stretch of Louisiana sugar parishes. Everywhere else the crop has had rain and the feeling of optimism over crop conditions has been intensified by the fact that all indications point to record prices for the coming Louisiana crop. Beet is up high and it is said also that the Cuban crop is well sold out and as a consequence of these two very encouraging facts the planters are counting on the best priced season they have ever had, and one that will greatly outshine the two past satisfactory seasons from the standpoint of price. Fine rains were had Saturday last in Lower Cypressport and in the Bayou Sale country, say reports.

Mr. Patout Burguieres of the big Burguieres interests, just in town Wednesday from out in that part of the St. Mary cane country says that the cane is in excellent growing condition. A big crop is looked for in St. Mary. St. Landry and St. Martin Parishes have had all of the rain that they need and the crops there are said by sugar men who have just returned from there to be as fine as the crops of that district ever have been in the history of the industry. Everywhere the crop is catching up some in growth, so that less signs are now apparent of backwardness. Following the rains the

planters have been laying by the crop, and even in the most drought-afflicted parishes the crop is today catching up some. Every where it was thoroughly cultivated, when the rains came it jumped ahead.

There are some reports of wonderful recovery by the crop in Lafourche since the heavy frequent rains there. Instead of great losses as far as cane is concerned, it now would appear that the crop of that parish will be very largely saved and that means that the Lafourche corn production this year will be a very large one. Assumption Parish reports that very fortunate hard rains fell there last week after the planters had finished laying by cane. Late corn, according to this report, stands a good chance for making good, but old corn, in most instances, is gone. Vermilion Parish has been blessed with more heavy down-pours and cane and corn have responded well to the beneficial influence of this moisture. The entire sugar fraternity is in very good spirits over the way that the weather has behaved towards them.

PERU IS INCREASING ITS SUGAR OUTPUT

Recently published statistics on the production of sugar in Peru show that in 1914 the average production per hectare of 2.471 acres was 10,193 metric tons (of 2204.6 lb.), equivalent to 4547 short tons per acre, while in 1915 this average had increased to 10,378 tons (4,692 short tons per acre), due, no doubt, to the introduction of improved machinery on several of the larger plantations. In the Santa Valley, where the production of cane per hectare is as good as, or better than, that of many other sugar regions of Peru, the sugar yield is but seven metric tons per hectare (3,123 short tons per acre). This is

EXPECT PRICES TO REMAIN UP UNTIL LATE IN OCTOBER

Letter From New York Representative To Local Agents Tells Causes of Rise

ONLY ENOUGH CUBAS FOR THREE WEEKS LEFT

Louisiana, Beet and Java Sugars Still Too Far Away To Influence Present Market

Estimates of Cuban crop unsold at under 200,000 tons or less than enough for three weeks' meltings, Louisiana and beet sugar a long way off, the output of the refineries taken up as fast as it reaches the grocers are some of the reasons assigned by the New York representative of a local agency for the sharp advance scored in the price of raw sugar. The letter was written from New York on July 20. The letter also expresses confidence in a continuance of high prices, likely higher than at that writing until into October.

The letter follows:

Only Three Weeks' Meltings
This market continues very firm and such sales as have been made have been to refiners at gradually advancing figures. It is estimated that the quantity of Cuban sugar still unsold is well under 200,000 tons which at the present rate of melting is not three weeks' supply. Stocks of sugar in refiners' and importers' hands are being rapidly reduced. Relief through receipts of Louisiana and beet sugars is still a long way off and Java cannot get here before December, consequently there is very probability that present prices will be maintained, perhaps increased considerably before October. It is more a question of supply and demand.

No Sugar Offered
Yesterday the Federal paid five and three-quarter cents C & F for August shipment Cubas and 6.77 cents ex-store for the same sugars. Today refiners could pay five and seven-eighths cents C & F for Cubas August and September shipment, but the one or two lots on which sellers indicated their willingness to accept that price promptly withdrew when it was offered. For the present no sugar is offered at any price. Cubans are holding for five and one-half F. O. B. and very indifferent sellers at that. Refiners are far behind with their deliveries and sugar seems to be going into consumption as fast as it reaches the grocer's hands. There is none of the hesitation and doubt that paralyzed business last year at this time, nor is there much chance that speculators will risk antagonizing the general sentiment as they did so successfully then.

Figures from Cuba for week ending 21st instant were:

	Himely (4x ports)	Guma (full ports)
Receipts	23,478 tons	23,878 tons
Exports	50,340 "	62,616 "
Stock	118,308 "	672,260 "
Damage	14,708 "	25,450 "
Exports New Or.	14,781 "	12,500 "
Exports Europe	20,855 "	24,678 "

"There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that the producing cost of raw sugar in Cuba will be much augmented in the coming year. Not only is labor aggressive but everything that enters into the production is doubling and trebling in cost.

Big Demand For Refined
Refined sugar is in good demand all over the country as well as for export. The American and Howell have raised their basic price twice, first to 7.65 cents and then 7.75 cents. The Federal advanced their quotation first to 8.25 and then to 8.50 cents while Warner withdrew from the market entirely. Arbuckle are quoting 8.25 cents but restricting sales as are all refiners, in fact Howell is said to have withdrawn from the market temporarily. For export 7.35 cents net cash F. O. B. is the latest indication but without any guarantee that refiners will accept business."

probably due, says the United States commercial attaché at Lima, to the fact that in the Santa Valley there is still being used an old mill which was erected in 1874, and which has been but little improved since that date. In the Chicama Valley, where are located the fine modern mills of Casa Grande, Cartavio and Laredo, the production reaches the unusual figure of 35,000 metric tons per hectare (6,025 short tons per acre). The area suitable for the growing of sugar cane on the west coast of Peru is limited only by the available supply of water for irrigation. It is understood that several projects for the irrigation of sugar lands are being studied, especially in the Santa and Jaqueneque Valleys, while in the Chicama Valley the supply of subterranean water has been tapped, and the use of centrifugal pumps for bringing it to the surface has made it possible to increase the area under cultivation.—Journal Royal Society.